

# The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## Australia and Communism

As Communists engaged on the class war in Australia, it is, above all else, our duty to understand the conditions under which we must fight to-day, and the direction along which these tend to develop. In drawing up a programme that is capable of successfully standing the test of action, therefore, two considerations must guide us. First, our programme must be built up only after an analysis of Australian conditions; and secondly, in applying the theory of Communism as a world conception, every care must be taken to relate it to these conditions, and not to think of it in terms of the more advanced countries, as unfortunately many do. A revolutionary situation is in no way wholly dependent upon the degree of technical development of capitalism. On the other hand our process of "relating" the Communist world conception to local conditions must not lead to any essential modification or adulteration of its fundamental propositions. We must not overlook the fact that capitalist society exists throughout the whole world, and consequently presents to the Communists of all lands similar problems to be solved in much the same manner. Obviously, the problem and its solution will depend upon the degree to which the class relationship has advanced.

With the Communist objective we need not deal, save briefly, to state that it is a condition of society in which the social organisation of primitive Communism shall be re-established upon a basis compatible with an intensified and socially organised method of machine production. But we must pass this over for what is the more important consideration of the most efficient method of removing the obstacles in the way of freeing society from the hindrances placed upon its development by the particular method necessary to capitalist production.

The proletarian revolution presents many features that make it essentially different from all preceding revolutions. Firstly, the evolution of society as a whole is for the first time clearly understood, and the mechanism of capitalist society in particular has been thoroughly analysed. It is now possible to understand, not only the historic necessity of the proletarian revolution, but also the conditions that capitalism will bring about, making such a revolution at once necessary and possible. The proletarian revolution also is distinguished from previous revolutions in that it must be a movement by the proletariat as a whole. It is not possible for a seizure of political power to be successful without the support of the masses. The centralisation, and consequent militarisation, of the government obviously precludes such minority action. The objection to minority action is not against minority action as such, but springs from an understanding that historical development has placed it beyond the bounds of possibility.

The Marxian analysis of contemporary society shows clearly the facts of the class struggle, and the part played in the class relationship by the State. Evidently the realisation of the existence of a bourgeois dictatorship follows. With equal inevitability there follows the recognition of the need of a proletarian dictatorship as that form of the class relationship, which is capable of securing to the proletariat the fruits of the revolutionary seizure of the State power.

The question of the necessary tactics to be employed in progressing towards such a revolutionary seizure of the State power, must now be considered. It is first of all necessary to revert to the two points previously mentioned: the fact that we are in possession of the knowledge of evolution of society, and the necessity of the mass movement of the proletariat as a whole.

In accordance with these propositions, two lines of activity must be developed, neither of which can be sacrificed to the other. The first activity is the organisation of those who have an understanding of society, and are willing, under all circumstances, to act accordingly. This is the building up of the Communist Party, a work of the greatest importance.

The Communist Party exists, in the first place, as a revolutionary political party and not primarily in the industrial plants. But while the Communist Party is in the beginning formed "off the job," and in the great cities, its immediate task is the grouping together of the Communist workers "on the job," as well as those in the country, as units of the Party. Wherever there is a Communist, he must endeavour to make another, so that there may be ultimately formed another local unit of the Party. The organisation of the Party must not be confined to one district, but must be widespread; and according to the local conditions there must be formed Communist groups, shop committees and branches of the Party, all of which must be definitely under the control of the Party. The mere formation of unattached groups "that will know what to do" is both useless and dangerous, as it sows the seed of confusion and even disorganisation. The need of the proletariat in revolution is for the utmost possible centralisation, and a Communist Party, itself highly centralised, is of the first importance.

Once formed, the Communist Party must aim to modify the actions of the workers in the direction of revolution, by propaganda and agitation. Having no interests apart from those of the proletariat as a whole, the Communist finds his work wherever there are members of his class. The fact that they may be totally unconscious of the interests of their own class, or extremely reactionary, must in no way deter the Communist from his work. He who is reactionary to-day, is, as a proletarian, a potential supporter of Communism, if not actually a Communist. Not only, therefore, must those bodies of men who show revolutionary tendencies, be the object of the Communists' attention, but also those that appear "hopelessly" reactionary. The Communist realises that the world "do move," and that unless he has the support, though not necessarily the conscious and intelligent support, of the masses, his activity will no more be able to accomplish a revolution in the future, than it can to-day. The chief work for the Communist Party is, therefore, agitation, education, and then organisation of Communists everywhere.

Fully realising his own impotency without the mass movement of the proletariat, the second line of Communist activity is obviously the stimulating of mass action. In concrete terms, this means the identification of the interests of one section of the proletariat with that of the whole, the demonstration of the indifference of capitalist production to the particular kind of labour performed by the individual, and the consequent recognition of the organisation of the workers on the basis of their being social labourers. In the furthering of this important object industrial unionism plays its part. A Communist programme carried out with a proper recognition of the ability of the various individuals cannot neglect the advocacy of and definite formation of, of industrial unions upon this basis, namely, that it has its utility in producing mass formation of the workers in accordance with the actual course of capitalist development.

Not only must the principles of industrial unionism be wholeheartedly accepted, but every effort must be made in the general scheme of Communist activity to give it attention proportionate to its revolutionary value.

Of necessity this carries with it a repudiation of much that has been claimed in the past for industrial unionism, the principle of which has been lost in the joy of drawing from it unwarranted conclusions and developing formal organisations whose very existence is impossible under capitalist society. It should not be imagined that industrial unionism here presupposes class-consciousness. Nor does it necessarily mean the organisation even of all the industrial workers, still less of the whole proletariat. But it certainly does tend in that direction.

Whatever action the industrial union takes, its value is in demonstrating the greater effectiveness of greater numbers, and in broadening a fight on a sectional scale, to one that shows more clearly the class divisions. In this way our conscious activity will have led to a mere economic dispute developing political consequences. This tendency towards political—class—action must be encouraged, for it leads to a sharpening of the class lines and is a preparation for the final political act; in it the workers gain the necessary experience of mass movement, and the lessons from inevitable defeats. In the general political struggle, therefore, industrial unionism has definite and valuable work to perform, but it only plays a part in the struggle. Industrial unionism can have its greatest value to the Communist, and, therefore, to the proletariat as a whole, when there is a full realisation of its limitations, which means a true estimate of its functions.

Since the Communist works for mass action it is his duty to prevent the introduction of utopian ideas into the formation of industrial unions. The formation of industrial unions does not mean the neglect of the trade unions, which may be used while they exist. When formed, the work of the Communist is to use the industrial union for all purposes of Communist agitation, education, and organisation.

Parliamentary activity as a phrase of the general political work of the Communist Party cannot be neglected. Like industrial unionism, it has its limitations, and when utilised with such an understanding, it has a definite value for the revolutionary movement.

As an organ of the bourgeois State, parliament has certain functions to perform. As the subject class, the proletariat can neither control nor alter these functions. But as the Australian Government is historically a democratic, and "representative of the people," it is possible for a section—the Communist section—to play upon this fact and to use it for propaganda purposes. It cannot be used for more than this, because it would be contrary to the reason of its very existence—the rule of society in the interests of private property. There is a possibility—but not a certainty, that the developing economic conditions will lead to a rupture of the present democratic relations of the classes. Naturally, parliamentary activity then becomes impossible.

Communist parliamentarism can only be carried out not so much with the object of having members elected, as with the object of utilising the propaganda advantages of the election. It cannot be overlooked that the election of a Communist might lead to the denial of their own democracy by the bourgeoisie, in itself an act of considerable value to the Communist position. In Australia this is possible, no less than in the United States, where five "yellow" Socialists were not allowed to take their seats, in the New York State Assembly. Keeping in view the necessity of a centralised party, the entire

(Continued on Page 4.)

### Third Anniversary Russian Revolution.

### CELEBRATION, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 7TH

Afternoon: Monster Demonstration in Sydney Domain.

Evening: A.S.P. Hall Liverpool Street, City.

RUSSIAN ASSOCIATION  
N.S.W. LABOUR COUNCIL  
AUST. SOC. PARTY



Second Session: Zinoviev on the Communist Party.  
On this day Zinoviev moved the theses (published under the title of "Revolutionary Tactics") on "The Role of the Communist Party in the Proletarian Revolution". In the course of a long speech he pointed



out that the tendency to repudiate a political party of any kind, visible of late amongst certain revolutionary Syndicalists, Industrial Workers of the World, and Shop Stewards, and expressed in a pamphlet of Pannekoek's to be circulated to the delegates, was in reality a reflection of bourgeois influences, which also strove to keep the workers to non-political action. The Communist Party was the head of the proletariat, and absolutely essential to it in the revolution.

#### Is a Party Necessary?

Those Communists who called themselves "Left" because they rejected the idea of a party, had forgotten that in the class war we needed a general staff, in the shape of a centralised party. It was natural, after the collapse of the organisations which made up the Second International, had become apparent to the workers, that some of them should imagine that parties as a whole had become obsolete, together with bourgeois democracy—as the "Left" confusionist Ruble had recently announced. But this was erroneous; just as it would be erroneous to retort that in that case trade unions of any kind had also become obsolete.

The Soviet system not only did not exclude the idea of a proletarian party, but, on the contrary, presupposed it. Of course, a Communist Party must be made of different material from the Social-Democratic parties of the Second International; but that such new organisations can exist has been shown by the work of a number of European parties.

In reply to those comrades who assured him that their Workshop Committees, or Trade Unions, were capable of setting up a Soviet Government, Zinoviev pointed out to them that such a Government must have a programme of agrarian, military, internal, foreign and educational policy. Directly they began formulating that programme and clearly defining their attitude to each question, they were growing into a party. This was just what they had to tell their non-party workers in Russia, at the non-party delegate conferences convened by the Communist Party to discuss instant questions like that of food or of the Polish war.

The larger the organisation of the proletarian vanguard into a party, with groups of its representatives in every sphere of life consistently carrying out its programme and constantly giving the workers a lead, the better equipped was the working class for accomplishing the revolution.

#### What Kind of Party?

The opponents of a proletarian party had forgotten that what the Communists were asking for to-day was not a party of the old, purely propagandist type, which did not know in the evening how it would decide in the morning on burning questions of proletarian policy. They did not require a party, it was true, which merely hunted for members; or drew them from lower middle-class circles; or created Labour bureaucracy; or put forward candidates who only entered the Party yesterday; or offered the proletariat, as its representatives in Parliament, 45 lawyers instead of 46 professors.

They did not want to have to turn round and say "O Proletarian Revolution, 45 lawyers have betrayed you."

Better no party than such a party; and there were several such in existence at present.

#### Centralisation

While special national circumstances existed in all cases, there were certain features which applied to all parties. Amongst these was the question of centralisation, on which not merely intellectuals, but, to a certain extent, the I.W.W. and the Shop Stewards were partly at variance with him.

The experience of the Russian Revolution was that, if they had not had an iron disciplined, centralised Party build up by 20 years' work, they would unquestionably have been 20 times defeated. The sudden emergencies and requirements of a civil war, of which many talked easily without realising what it entailed, made a centralised party absolutely essential.

#### How Long?

Some German comrades had suggested that the role of the Party was at any rate completed when the Revolution had been accomplished; but the history of the Russian Revolution showed that the direct opposite was the case. Indeed, it was because the Party was securing its workers in the forefront of more and more spheres of working-class life that people like Kautsky could say that in Russia there existed the dictatorship not of the proletariat, but of the Party. This was not a reproach in reality; for one follows from the other, since the Party is merely the organisations of the most advanced elements of the working class.

Not only during the period of the struggle for Soviets—as the history of the struggle between March and November, 1917, showed—was a Party necessary, but after Soviets had been won. It was not true that the Party was destined always to remain a minority; experience had already disproved the trite formula. Once the proletariat commanded the press, the Party was already on the road to becoming a majority.

Even after the trade unions had become revolutionary, a Party would be necessary, despite the assertions of the I.W.W. For if the Revolution were to be achieved by industrial organisation alone, could they imagine a Red Army—admittedly necessary for the Revolution organised on a union basis, with separate corps of metal workers, cotton workers, etc.?

Marx long ago pointed out the fallacy of the idea that the Party must control only the political side of the movement, leaving the economic side to trade unions. It was for the Communist Party to organise the leadership of all the working-class organisations without exception, from the Soviets to the co-operatives.

## THE Revolutionary Outlook

By MARCIA.

#### The Fall of the Soviets.

Ever since the Soviets have been formed they have been on the point of falling—according to the Capitalist Press.

This fact (?) has been emphasised more than ever during the last few weeks, and on top of it, the latest cables inform us that the Baltic Fleet has been withdrawn, and the blockade lifted.

Possibly this move is due to fear lest the Soviets should fall on them.

#### Sydney's Sins—Dancing!

"Ninety per cent. of the fallen womanhood began at the dance hall."

So says Mr. Herbert Booth, the latest "Bible banger" who has come to wake us up to our wickedness.

We would tell Mr. Booth that 99 per cent. of the fallen womanhood is due—not to dance halls—but to the economic conditions which force them to sell their bodies for a crust, under a system which Mr. Booth upholds.

#### Smoking.

"Smoking is unnatural, and what is unnatural is best left alone."

In such a case there are many other things besides smoking that we could well question.

Is it natural for a small percentage of society to live in idleness and luxury, while the majority toil and slave to keep them there?

Is it natural that children should be forced into the factories and mines, while they should be laying the foundation for a healthy intellectual man or womanhood?

Is it natural for women and children to starve in a land teeming with Nature's products?

Is it natural for infants to die for want of pure air in a wonderful climate like Australia?

Is it natural for those who produce all the good things of life to live in starvation, degradation and misery, caused not by their own fault, but the conditions of environment surrounding them?

Perhaps Mr. Booth will tell us his opinion on these points; and also, if he so anxious about our "demoralised" State, why does he support the system which is responsible for it?

#### Immodest Women.

"Women seem to be getting away from the sweet modesty that makes a woman so precious."

The environment of slum-life and the industrial hells on the one hand, and an idle, useless, luxurious existence on the other, are not conducive to the best results so far as morality and modesty are concerned.

Possibly, if women went to church more, they would improve—probably they would not.

Mr. Booth is not giving his wares much of a boost

If they only imagined the existence of a small Communist Party in Paris in 1871—although they quite understood why such a Party could not exist at that time—they would realise what a multitude of useless and fatal mistakes would have been avoided by the Communards.

While the Russian Communists had no wish to act as nurses to the West, there was one thing the latter might learn from them to advantage—that love, devotion, and self-sacrifice which every foremost member of the work class bore in his heart, bound up with the thought of the Party.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 24th.

##### Second Session (continued): Resolution on the Communist Party.

"Zinoviev," reporting on the work of the Committee, appointed to discuss the theses introduced the previous day, stated that eight countries were represented on it, as well as the Syndicalist and Shop Stewards. The resolution, in its amended form, had been adopted unanimously. The amendments included a new introduction, and a series of alterations which he proceeded to explain point by point. (We British Communists and the Labor Party, which had been raised by McLaine in the discussion on contact between the Party and the masses, had been referred to a special committee.)

In conclusion, "Zinoviev" once more emphasised that while it would be very hard to break with old leaders who had been respected for twenty or thirty years and were "excellent fathers of families," parties which hitherto had been carrying out a reformist policy would have to make up their minds to this before entering the Third International, unless those leaders threw in their lot whole heartedly with the proletarian revolution.

#### SUNDAY, JULY 25th.

##### Committee for National and Colonial Questions.

This Committee was at work all day, hearing reports from various countries and discussing a general report to the Congress on the basis of theses prepared by Lenin. "Marling" (Dutch India) reported that Socialist propaganda has been carried on for five years. "Laport" capitalism prevents development of a native bourgeoisie, but the development of the

when he wails that immorality is more rife now than ever—and this after 2000 years of Christianity!

It is time we tried something else and we recommend, to the women of the working class, to try the revolutionary position for a change; under a Communist system they would have more time to pay attention to their "morals," but we are afraid Mr. Booth would have to find another job.

#### Chaotic Russia?

"The Bolsheviks have placed orders in Germany for locomotives valued at £30,000,000."—"S.M.H.," 26/10/20.

Things must certainly be in a very chaotic state in Russia.

#### The Whole Family.

We are told that the Duke of York may possibly pay Australia a visit shortly.

If events develop in England we may have the whole family over here before long; and in that case, unless we make them work for a living, we shall have to increase production with a vengeance.

#### Disease in Russia.

The whole Press has been full of the fearful amount of disease in Russia; people are dying like flies.

It is interesting in this connection to read what Col. Malone, M.P., says on the subject:

"The State takes the obligation to supply every citizen with free and qualified medical assistance. Cholera, which is a customary visitor to Russia, was averted owing to the measures taken by the Commissariat. It was stated that up to June the 1st, there was no single case of cholera in the Russian Republic. Further, as the result of heroic efforts, typhus is subsiding, and many other diseases are disappearing."

Comment is unnecessary.

#### Prohibition.

Quite a lot of people at the present time are losing sleep over the "drink question."

If the same energy and propaganda were put into the Revolutionary movement, we would get a result worth while.

While deploring the evils caused by excessive drinking, we realise that the abnormal conditions existing in both classes are responsible for the vice itself; and we also realise that for the working class, stimulant of some description is an absolute necessity under their conditions of slavery and unnatural existence.

It is impossible to deal with questions like the "drink traffic" separately.

They are part and parcel of a system which breeds and fosters them. Thus, as Revolutionists, we insist that all those who sincerely desire to see excessive drinking eliminated, should be inside the Revolutionary movement, which aims at destroying the system, and not only the drink evil, but all other such plague spots as well.

#### Going Up!

The fares on our (?) Tramways and Railways are going—up again! Our Labor (?) Cabinet has given its approval to the increase.

This is possibly how they intend to reduce the cost of living.

former has gone a long way, and the native population is being deprived of both its land and its small industry. Out of 30 million Mohammedans in Java, 24 millions are peasants, and 3 millions proletarians. 10,000 of the 40,000 railwaymen—the most revolutionary element are organised. The Revolutionary Socialist Party numbers 1,500, or whom 100 are Europeans.

Sultan Zadeh (Persia). The destruction of peasant ownership and of domestic industries is being hastened by the import of cheap manufactured goods from abroad. The peasants are ruled by the Shah's clique and the feudal aristocracy, who control estates equal in extent to Belgium and Holland together. There is, however, no unity among the ruling classes, of whom the landed section favors a foreign "protectorate," while a section of the mercantile class desires independence. These quarrels, which began with the Russian invasion of 1912, and the acute agrarian question, must inevitably lead to a gigantic social upheaval.

Roy (India). The nationalist movement, which assumed a definite form in the '80's, relies mainly upon the middle classes, especially in South India. For the peasants, the main interest is quite different. From the moment of the establishment of British capitalism, landlordism became centralised, and 80 per cent. of the peasants became independent upon the 600 or 700 hundred princes who rule nearly the whole country. 37 millions are landless, and can be interested only in the watch-word: "The land for the land workers."

There are about 5 million industrial workers, amongst whom the trade union movement, and lately in particular the strike movement, is making rapid strides. The basis exists for a strong Communist Party; but it ought to stand on its own legs, and not support, as Lenin's theses suggests it should, the bourgeois-democratic movement of anti-British Nationalism. Roy also declared that the fate of Western Communism depended upon revolutions in the East; otherwise the Western capitalists will always be able to buy over the workers by sharing their surplus value with them.

(The report will be continued in our next issue.)



**Political Power—"Shield" or "Dictatorship"****JUDD-REARDON DEBATE.**

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**A.S.P. Literature Department, 115 Goulburn St., Sydney****Australia and Communism**

(Continued from front Page.)

parliamentary activity must be under the control of the central organ of the Party, especially as such activity has in the past given scope for "politicians" and opportunists of all colours. Finally, it must be realised that participation in parliamentary elections must not be allowed under all circumstances. The rapid development of capitalism makes it impossible to plan the detailed actions of the future, when circumstances may well arise when a boycott of the bourgeois parliament would be an effective tactic. But a Communist Party cannot adopt as a rigid principle either the participation in bourgeois parliamentary activity nor a boycott of it under all conditions. Flexibility of mind and an effort to learn from experience and to rectify past mistakes must be the attitude of the Communist upon this, as upon all questions.

We have thus seen that the Communist movement as a whole falls into two broad divisions: the development of mass action by the proletariat, and the education and building of an exclusively Communist political Party. These two lines of activity must go hand in hand and must be the basis upon which, and in accordance with which, all Communist work must be carried out. According to the general principles of a centralised party must the constitution be formed, and the individual must subject all his activity to the organisation as a whole. But it is not at all possible to frame a constitution until the objective, and the methods to be employed in attaining it, have been agreed upon.

Communist unity can only be achieved upon a purely Communist basis, and the acceptance of such a basis must be made with a full understanding that there can be no scope for those who feel that Communism can mean anything the individual may care to interpret it as. Critical Communism is reared upon a scientific basis, and its entire structure must be worked out accordingly. If the times demand Communist unity, they also demand unity upon a strictly Communist understanding.—A.T.B.

**Capitalism****ITS DEVELOPMENT AND COLLAPSE.**

By T. FEARY.

(Part II.)

In 1914 the world was on the verge of a commercial crisis. In England the cotton industry was affected, and thousands of workers were thrown out of employment, while thousands more were reduced to slack time. Many other industries were in the same plight, while over all hung the shadow of international trade depression. The world market once more was showing its limitations, and once more did the giant production slow down at its boundaries.

In August the war came, to do for English production what the Napoleonic war a century past had done. All the productive forces of England were, of necessity, organised and developed in the satiation of the giant consumer. The war created a bottomless market. Even national economy, i.e., of the working class, suffered drastic increase. Out to the battlefields of Europe and Asia poured armies of proletarians; into their places in industry stepped armies of female and child labour. Invention, re-organisation, construction, intensification of labour all worked to but one end—

the rapid development of the power of production.

In war two processes act and react upon each other. The development of industry and science improves the technique of war. The higher technique of war demands more of production. The use of the Zeppelin and its bombs required special industries. To counteract its attacks swift moving planes, aircraft guns, searchlights, etc. were constructed. Submarines, submarine chasers, sea-planes, depth-bombs, mines, mine-layers; gas, liquid fire, armoured cars, tanks, etc., all made possible by the application of science and industry, demanded that industry feed them and keep them in motion. The production of war material and the destruction of shipping and other wealth producing agencies, accelerated the development of the productive powers. In England the fences enclosing small towns were broken down. The independent farmers, with their crude methods of agriculture, were replaced by multi-furrowed tractor ploughs and tractor machines, driven by a girl or boy. Agricultural labour is increased in productivity along with labour in machine industry.

Nations at war drew upon the surplus of other countries. Long before the entry of U.S.A. into the war, her production had become adapted to war needs. The effect of the war upon production was international. Japan passed through a stage of development in a few years that occupied many years in England. Of course, some countries, in the actual theatre of war, suffered devastation and decreased productivity of labour.

Now that the war is over, the glutton of appetite appeased and the armies of men demobilised, the productive system, with its compliment of slaves, marks time. The power of production is greater, the world market tighter than ever. Capital is re-distributed. The new method of transforming surplus value into capital reflects its result in the financial sphere in the money exchange. Those countries that absorbed the surplus of others—England, France, Italy, and others—find themselves not only debtors but at a disadvantage in the money exchange. Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States are entirely without credit, and therefore isolated economically from the rest of the world. Standing at the top of the scale is U.S.A., to whom is bonded England and a host of other nations. England in turn has in bond a group of other nations, and as a State, is bonded to Imperial groups within itself.

The Marxian law of concentration of capital is working itself out with all the force and precision of the evolutionary process. The financial world, with its complexity of individual interests, developed to almost its full power during the war and completing its development in war reconstruction, makes impossible any conscious control of production. Industrial capital is harnessed with a burden of immense war debts. No doubt small capitalists have sums invested in National War Loans, but they are greatly disproportionate to the entire sum of war debts. The large international financiers juggled billions where the common industrial capitalists involved but a few millions. They stand above industrial capital, exacting tribute—a force compelling industrial capital to move on with its exploitation of wage-labour and extraction of surplus value. American finance is reconstructing the broken industries of France. These industries will owe to American finance not only principal, but interest, and if the French capitalists are unable to pay, their industries become entirely the property of their American creditors. Marx said that capital tended to become finally one huge international unit. Apparently there are as many independent capitalist concerns as ever,—but over all is the power of a higher form—international finance.

Industrial capital is more needful than ever, the realisation of surplus value by exchange more diffi-

cult. National and international competition has become keener, trade rivalry more bitter. Increased productivity, a glutted market and varied exchange rates present an insurmountable obstacle. But the obligations of the war debts have to be fulfilled, in hope of finding salvation in the market at the expense of others; the individual capitalists go to their limits.

Germany in an attempt to stabilise her currency, began her former trade status is dumping goods on the English market. French buyers are compelled to buy in Germany in preference to England because the difference in German and English exchange is so large.

(Continued next week.)

**JUST OFF THE PRESS!****BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATES IN RED PETROGRAD.**

Published By

The Trades Union Council of Petrograd.

Reprinted By

The Australian Socialist Party.

6d; posted 7d.

**LOOKING BACKWARD**

By Edward Bellamy.

One of the earliest novels of the Labor movement, and still popular. Paper 1/6, posted 1/8; cloth 3/6, posted 3/9.

**TO SUB. HUSTLERS.****A Competition.**

The call for increased activities on the part of sub. hustlers and paper sellers some few weeks ago showed good results, but not as good as we think might have been. Both bundle orders and the number of subscribers can be considerably increased. A list of a 500 increase in subscribers has not gone to meet the increased cost of production—in this respect paper alone has increased over 300 per cent. in price since 1914.

Apart from the fact that an increase in the circulation is the best way of meeting the burden of prices, it is needed from the viewpoint of propaganda. Every individual who claims to stand for working class emancipation by the establishment of Communism should work for its attainment. It is not with the power of all to be speakers or writers, but with nothing to stop ALL from being sub. getters. Make the effort and see what YOU can do. Put the sign on the landlady, the butcher, the baker, and above your shop mates—you will be surprised how easy they will come though—for they are living in need of revolutionary agitation, and it is in YOUR power to give it to them. Send in for a book of sub. forms and have a try.

We are starting a competition for sub. hustlers, the one who sends in the highest number of subs. during October and November, Marx's 1st Vol. of "Capital" (or other books to the same value) will be given to the second highest, Marx's "Critique of Political Economy"; to the third, Marx's "Revolution and Counter Revolution."

The unit of the count will be the quarter's sale (1/-); the half-year sub. (2/-), counting two; and the year's sub. (4/-), counting four. Send in for your sub. book and get busy.

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